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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Picayune of August 31st contains a full and very complete annual statement of commercial affairs. By this statement we see that the commercial year has been remarkable at once for the large amount of business done in the New Orleans market, and for the returns yielded both to the producer and the merchant. Abundant crops have been gathered throughout the country, with the exception of the Sugar producing districts, and New Orleans has received a fair share of the general product. Of cotton and grain especially the yield has been large without precedent, and with less interruption than usual in the navigation of the rivers, the supplies at New Orleans have been proportionally great. There has been a good demand during the year both for staples and Western produce of most descriptions, and prices, though falling off to some extent compared with those realized for the short supplies of last year, have maintained a higher range than could have been counted upon in view of the large amounts placed upon the market. Our sugar planters have participated only to a limited extent in the general prosperity of the year. The plant cane was destroyed to a very great extent by the remarkably dry spring, and a frost in the latter part of October did great injury to the standing crop in many parishes, cutting off about two months from the season. The crop has, consequently, been one-third less than that of last year, and but little more than half of that of 1853. Prices have generally been higher, but the profits of the advance have fallen more into the hands of speculators than of planters.

The stock of Cotton on hand on the 1st instant, including all in the pickeries and presses, and on shipboard not cleared, was 8,998 bales. The amount received during the year was 1,764,613 bales, and the amount shipped to foreign ports 1,795,816. During the year 1,242,184 bales were shipped coastwise, making the entire amount shipped 3,036,000 bales, which, at $40 50 per bale, makes the entire value $122,958,000, being an increase in the value of the amount exported of $34,815,000. Last year there was a larger amount shipped to foreign ports, but during the present year prices have been higher.

The receipts of Tobacco during the year amounted to 56,963 hhds. against 53,611 last year, and 48,504 the year before. The exports were 59,193 hhds.

The receipts of Sugar during the year were 150,281 hhds against 190,035 hhds. last year, and 272,851 the year before. The exports were 41,877 hhds. against last year 118,016 and 144,-504 the previous year. The annual report of Mr. P. A. Champomier states the crop in Louisiana for the year 1855-56 at 231,427 hhds., estimated at 254,569,000 pounds. The crop last year was 346,635 hhds., equal to 385,726,000 pounds. It is thus seen that there is a decrease of 115,208 hhds., or 131,157,000 pounds. The stock now on hand in Louisiana is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 hhds., against 10,000 at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Champomier estimates the yield of Molasses during the year at 60 gallons for each 1,000 pounds of Sugar produced, and makes the total crop 15,274,140 gallons, against 23,113,-?20 gallons last year. The receipts at New Orleans for the year embrace 289,172 bbls., against ?1,200 last year. The exports were 143,219 [illegible], against 224,786 last year. Prices have ruled very high during the last year in the New Orleans market.

The receipts of Whiskey during the year embrace 151,475 bbls., against 107,512 last year. The exports were 61,429 bbls., against last year ?3,322.

New Orleans has been steadily growing as a Coffee market during the last few years. The receipts during the year ending 1st July were 375,-477 bags direct from Rio de Janeiro, 23,866, principally Rio, from coastwise ports, and 10,915 bags from the West Indies, the greater part from Cuba, making a total of 410,358 bags, being an increase of 50,752 bags over the previous year. The sales of coffee during the year reached 383,-418 bags. Mr. Lonsdale, in his circular, estimates the stock of Rio Coffee now in the country at 140,000 bags, in the following proportions, viz: New York, 47,000 bags; Baltimore, 40,000 bags; New Orleans, 34,000 bags; Philadelphia, 16,000 bags; Charleston, 3,000 bags.

A Point of Order.—One of the members of the Lower House in New York rejoiced in the name of Bloss. He had the honor of representing the county of Monroe, and if his sagacity as a legislator did not win for him the respect of his associates, his eccentricities often ministered to their entertainment. One day, in the midst of a windy harangue that had become intolerable for its length and emptiness, a "gassy" member from the metropolis stopped to take a drink of water. Bloss sprang to his feet and cried,

"Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman from New York to order!"

The whole Assembly were startled and stilled; the "member from New York" stood aghast, with the glass in his hand, while the speaker said—

"The gentleman from Monroe will please state his point of order."

To which Mr. Bloss, with great gravity, replied: "I submit, sir, that it is not in order for a windmill to go by water."

Is was a shot between wind and water; the verbose orator was confounded, and put himself and his glass down together.

Book-binding is an art of great antiquity. It is two thousand years and more since Phillatius, a Greek, divided the rolled volume into sheets, and glued these together in the form which is familiar to us. The rolls had been preserved from dust and injury by being kept in cylindrical cases, and a protection for the book in its new shape was soon found to be more necessary than before. This was supplied by securing the leaves between stiff covers, probably of wood at first, and thus began the modern art of book-binding.

ESSAY ON MAN.

"At ten, a child; at twenty, wild;
At thirty, tame, if ever;
At forty, wise; at fifty, rich;
At sixty, good, or never."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

RECRUITING.—The adjournment of Congress, after a long and wearisome session, has sent off many of the Washington officials in search of health.

Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is at his residence near this place, from which we hope he will be able to return, some weeks hence, thoroughly strengthened for his winter's labors.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Post Master General have returned to their homes in Michigan and Pennsylvania, and the President is to go off to the Virginia Springs.

The Hon. Warren Winslow, M. C. from this District, reached his home in this place a few days ago, in good health, we understand.

THE ARMY.—Among recent promotions in the Army, we notice that of Brevet Major Theodore T. S. Laidley, Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal at this place, to be Captain. Also the appointment of Joseph P. Jones and Wm. H. Snyder, of North Carolina, as Second Lieutenants.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.—Hon. George C. Bates, formerly Attorney General of Michigan, now a resident of San Francisco, made a speech in Michigan a few days ago, of which the Detroit Tribune gives the following account:

"When he (Mr. Bates) was expected to sail for California, in August, 1855, he was persuaded by Mr. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook and Co., bankers, of San Francisco, to remain until October, when he and Col. Fremont would accompany him thither. Mr. Bates postponed his departure, as desired. But when the time for departure arrived, Col. Fremont, although his trunks were packed, did not go, but ordered his baggage to the Metropolitan Hotel instead. This was in consequence of the following facts:

"Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, had just arrived in New York city for the especial purpose of having an interview with Col. Fremont, and the result of that interview was an *offer made to Col. Fremont by Floyd, in behalf of the democratic party, he having advised with its leading men, North and South, of the nomination for the Presidency.* He said *that party wanted a new man—a man of integrity and who had won distinction outside of politics.* Col. Fremont, after listening patiently, and even submitted to two separate interviews, and knowing the platform he was expected to stand upon, replied: that while deeply sensible of the high distinction of the proposition made him, and flattered by the promises it extended, *yet with his opinion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it would be impossible for him to entertain the proposition. He considered that repeal an infamous breach of plighted faith and should never desist denouncing the act and its author.* Col. Fremont planted himself impregnably on this position.

"Mr. Palmer, being cognizant of these facts, communicated them forthwith to Hon. N. P. Banks, and Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and they came and saw Col. Fremont, and to state in brief the result of that interview, he consented to lead the hosts of freedom in this campaign if the people should call him to that position. All this happened in September, 1855, if we correctly recall Mr. Bates' statement. He gives times, names and places, and vouches for the entire accuracy of the above statement; and although it did not come to him with the injunction of secrecy, he stated he would not have revealed it had the facts not already been partly disclosed in last Saturday's N. Y. Herald. Any statement made by Mr. B. commands implicit reliance in this community, where he has been known for years, and is universally respected."

The New York Times, in publishing these paragraphs, remarks that Gov. Floyd did not offer the nomination, but was merely the representative of a number of leading Democrats who desired to present Col. Fremont's name to the nominating Convention.

How much truth there is, or whether there is any truth, in Mr. Bates's statement, of course we cannot say. But every body knows that the nomination of Col. Fremont, unknown for any statesmanlike or other services to his country warranting such an honor, would have been in perfect keeping with the practice of the Democratic party of late years. The Colonel indeed has been more generally known throughout the country than either Col. Polk or President Pierce were at the dates of their nomination and election. And had he received the nomination, mere political adventurer as he is, who doubts that he would have been held up to the country as quite as great a statesman as any man in the land?

"No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid," is an announcement figuring at the head of many of our contemporaries who are occasionally bothered with non-paying subscribers. The rule does not work well, or rather it is made to work both ways, out in Alabama, if the following correspondence, which we find in Harper's last, is authentic:

"Office of the H—— Democrat.

"COL. W. B. M.—DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find your account for ten years' subscription to the Democrat, amounting to Forty Dollars, for which please remit. "Yours, etc.,

"*July 10.*" P. W.

H——, Ala., July 12.

"P. W., ESQ.—DEAR SIR,—Stop my paper.
"Yours, etc., W. B. M."

"Office of the H—— Democrat.

"COL. W. B. M.—DEAR SIR,—By reference to the 'Terms' of the Democrat, you will perceive that 'no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.' We shall be compelled to adhere in your case to our rule.

"*July 14.*" Yours, etc., P. W.

"H——, Ala., July 16.

"P. W. ESQ.—DEAR SIR,—Consider me a subscriber for life. Your, etc.,
W. B. M."

ON THE STUMP.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, is stumping the North-western States. We see several of his speeches already reported, and announcements of others to come.

The chances for Buck and Breck must be rather blue, and orators scarce, when the candidate is called upon to do his own talking.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.—The Board of Health report five deaths from Friday night to Monday night last.

FOREIGN.—The Canadian brings Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. News unimportant. Cotton unchanged—sales of three days 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs a shade higher.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—A reliable breadstuff circular, prepared and issued in New York, shows that the total exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from the various ports in the United States during the year ending on the 31st ultimo were as follows, as near as can be yet ascertained: Flour, 1,635,733 barrels, against only 172,761 to about the same period 1855; wheat 7,850,012 bushels, against 309,077; and corn, 6,622,209, against 6,784,555. The exports of the latter part of August from distant ports have to be added to the above figures; but the statement is a sufficient illustration of the immense increase in the shipments of flour and wheat during the past twelve months over the year preceding. The exports to the continent of Europe, which are but a small fraction of those to Great Britain, exhibit an equally large increase.

MRS. STOWE.—The new book by the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which is to effect the election of Col. Fremont, is written to show that the white population of the Southern States, as a mass, are ignorant and degraded. The lady herself is at present on a visit to England where the only notice taken of her is the announcement of her name among the list of passengers by the Steamer. "How are the mighty fallen!"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN WAKE.

Pursuant to a call, a respectable number of the old line Whigs of the county of Wake, met at the Court House in Raleigh, on Monday the 8th inst., to consider the propriety of sending delegates to the Whig National Convention, to assemble in the City of Baltimore on the 17th.

On motion of E. B. Freeman, the meeting was organized by the election of Geo. W. Haywood, as Chairman, and W. S. Mason, as Secretary. Whereupon, after a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, stating the object of the meeting, R. H. Battle, Dr. W. H. McKee, Parker Rand, W. H. Jones and H. O. Parker, were, on motion, appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired, by request, the following letter from B. F. Moore, Esq., was read to the meeting.

RALEIGH, Sept. 4, 1856.

E. B. FREEMAN, ESQ.:—MY DEAR SIR:—I learn that there will be a call of the Whigs of this vicinity, on Monday next, to appoint delegates to the Whig National Convention which is shortly to assemble at Baltimore.

I cannot be present without neglecting business of special importance. But I deeply sympathize in the movements of that noble party which came into organized existence and continued its being under the auspices and principles of those consummate statesmen and sterling patriots, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. The great body of them yet bear in their bosom the lessons of conservatism, mutual concession and love of Union, which were taught them by these patriot leaders, and feeling them, myself, as freshly now, as at any time of my life, I will beg of you the favor to say to as many as may be convened, that I am with them, with my whole heart, in the effort to direct the united strength of the old Whigs on that man, for President, for whose administration of the government upon its constitutional principles, with wisdom and firmness, we have the most reliable security.

There doubtless are many public men, who have furnished some proof of this kind. But there is one now in the very prime of matured life; of morals the most elevated; of admitted experience and unquestioned ability in public affairs, who, in an hour of the greatest peril to his country, threw himself away for her good; and, for the time, saved her peace and union. This man still lives and gives the most undoubted proof that he is ready to repeat the sacrifice. *He is the man for me.* Towards him, in the hour of danger, more appalling in my judgment, to the country than any she has confronted from the day of the confederacy, my hopes turn with the sagacity and force of instinct.

I give him my support, not that he is an American in the sense of a party organization, but because he is an American in the national sense;—devoted to the support of the Constitution, alike, in every latitude of the country.

I make no calculation of the chances of his success, as preliminary to my support. And while the reported accessions to his cause from many parts of the country are well calculated to breathe hope into my ardent desire for his election, I do not hesitate to declare, that, in my judgment, a respectable popular vote in his favor will be the most reliable proof, which the times can afford, of the devotion of the people to the Constitution and the Union, and the most hopeful evidence to the patriot, at this momentous period of our affairs, of the durability of the government.

Very truly, yours,
B. F. MOORE.

The Committee returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

WHEREAS: A National Whig Convention is to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 17th inst., to concert measures, and to unite the strength of the Whigs throughout the Union, for the restoration of peace, harmony and good will between all sections of our common country, and to select, among the candidates for the Presidency, the man whose ability, honesty, integrity, patriotism and national character will most surely call forth the attachment and confidence of his countrymen; and whereas there has been no Whig State Convention for the appointment of State delegates to the National Convention, and we a portion of the Whigs of Wake county desire to be represented in said convention, therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman appoint 20 delegates from the City of Raleigh, and the county of Wake to represent this meeting in the Convention, and to unite with the delegates there assembled from other sections of the State in selecting delegates for the State at large.

Resolved, That leaving our delegates untrammeled by any expression of opinion in favor of either the American or Democratic candidate for the Presidency, holding our attachment and devotion to Whig principles confirmed by experience, and strengthened by adversity, and looking only to the harmony and best interest of every section of our dearly cherished Union, we will abide the decision of the National Convention and use all honorable means to secure the election of its nominee.

Whereupon, the following delegates, Hon. G. E. Badger, G. W. Haywood, R. H. Battle, Dr. Henry Montague, Hon. J. H. Bryan, H. O. Parker, Dr. W. H. McKee, Parker Rand, J. H. Bryan, Jr., Alfred Williams, Chas. Manly, Ed. Yarborough, Sr., Wm. Thompson, Dr. Sam'l J. Iredell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, D. G. Fowle, G. W. Mordecai, Dr. F. J. Haywood, W. S. Mason and J. McKimmon, having been appointed, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

G. W. HAYWOOD, Chm'n.
W. S. MASON, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I have read the speech of Mr. Senator Cobb of Georgia, on the question raised in Congress, whether Mr. Brooks can be punished for the assault committed by him on Mr. Senator Sumner. It is certainly a very elaborate and argumentative speech, and manifests desire to justify Brooks; but he has failed, and his speech is, in my view, very fallacious. He admits that the House has the undoubted right to adopt rules for the order and government of its members, and of course to punish any member who shall violate these rules; but he argues, inuendo, that the House has not defined the degree of punishment to be inflicted—and therefore the assailant shall go unpunished. Here the Senator is at fault, and his conclusion is a *non sequitur.* The House sits in such a case both as a judge and jury to enforce their rules by proper sanctions. The Senator contends that as the degree of punishment is not specified, it is an *ex post facto* law to punish the offender. That a crime cannot be punished before it is committed, is a truism which no one will deny, but to call the act an *ex post facto* law is absurd. In the case of an action at law for slander, will the Hon. Senator contend that the jury cannot assess the damages because the law has not defined the amount? I think not.

Will some logician answer me?

HOLT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

Mr. Breckinridge.—Hon. Mr. Breckinridge is expected here this evening. The Democrats are preparing for his reception. He will speak at the meeting on the seventeenth, when Hon. Rufus Choate will also speak.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The Yellow Fever at New York.—No new cases of fever have occurred.

Brooklyn.—For the last 24 hours three new cases.

On Governor's Island there had been no deaths.

The Peabody Corn.—Much as has been said of the extraordinary yield of this new kind of Corn, we were not prepared (says the Columbus *Enquirer*) for believing the half that has been realized. Mr. Peabody (one of the editors of the *Soil of the South*) showed us yesterday two stalks, on one of which were *seven* perfect ears, and on the other five. The corn is also much heavier than our ordinary kind—weighing, as Mr. P. assures us, 76 pounds to the bushel. He has just gathered from two acres of common pine land, *one hundred and eighty bushels* of superior corn, and it is believed that his entire field of forty acres will average at least 60 bushels to the acre. The two acres referred to had been manured with only one sack (148 lbs.) guano to the acre. We are glad to learn that Mr. Peabody will soon have this prolific corn in market.

DEEP CULTIVATION.

Mr. Hoskyns has described the practice of the vine-growers in Madeira, which forms a remarkable and striking lesson for us. The vine is not a native of that island; and after growing well for a few years, the fruit degenerates and makes inferior wine. The expense of new stocks being very great, as they are usually brought from the hockvineyards of Germany, every expedient has been tried in order to postpone the evil as long as possible; but no manuring, or pruning, or attention is of any avail; and the only remedy is found in *deep cultivation.* "I once happened," he says, "to see the process. Nearly a score of laborers, hard at work, were standing in a long trench as deep as they were tall, stocking the earth from one side and throwing it up on the other. On inquiry, they told me they were trenching *an old vinyard* for fresh planting—trenching *nearly six feet deep!*

"Some months afterwards, a merchant in taking me over his wine-stores, pointed out in some casks that were being broken up, a mineral incrustation about as thick as a half crown and as brittle as glass, which he called tartrate of lime; and added, that it was commonly deposited by the wine, especially when new. I afterward ascertained that potash and soda existed in the deposit. Now these minerals are very deficient in the soil of the island. Here then was a good reason for deep trenching. The vine, to supply its mineral wants, robbed the soil so fast of what little alkali it contained, that nothing but the opening of a great depth to the action of the roots would keep up the supply for many years; for the roots of delicate plants will not travel through earth that has never seen daylight."

The vegetable gardens which supply Covent Garden, and other markets of the metropolis, we all know, are not only profusely manured, but deeply tilled; and in many cases the subsoil has been dug up, in the gradual course of time, no less than four or five feet deep, to supply the waste of mineral matter to the soil above.

Mark Lane Express.

A story is told that two officers having asked the King Gustavus's permission to fight a duel, he consented; and, having intimated to them his intention of witnessing the combat, at the appointed hour appeared on the ground. Then, turning to the officers who were about to engage, he said: "Now, gentlemen, fight; fight till one of you fall—and I have brought the provost-marshal with me to behead the survivor."

CURIOSITIES OF THUNDER STORMS.

The peculiarities of that terrible but mysterious agent, lightning, are made the subject of an interesting paper in a recent number of the British Quarterly Review, from which we condense some of the most prominent statements. Two clouds are not necessary for the production of lightning, which is frequently discharged from a solitary clump of vapor, when a connection can be established with the earth. A French Academician, named Morcolle, describes a case where a mere cloudlet, about a foot in diameter, killed a poor woman by dropping a thunderbolt upon her head. It has been shown by Faraday that the electric fluid contained in a single flash might perhaps be supplied by the decompostion of one grain of water alone. M. Arago has divided the lightnings into three sorts. The first includes those where the discharge appears like luminous lines, bent into angles and zigzags, and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple or red. This kind is known as forked lightning, because it occasionally divides into two branches. Carpentiers relates a case where a flash severed into three forks, each of which struck on points several hundred feet apart. Still more numerous furcations have been reported, for it is said that during a tempest at Landerneau and St. Pol de Leon, twenty-four churches were struck, though only three distinct claps were heard. This was eight churches apiece for the three explosions!

The second class of lightning differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused, and is designated as sheet lightning. Sometimes it simply gilds the edges of the cloud whence it leaps, but at others it floods with a larid radiance, or else suffuses its surface with blushes of a rosy or violet hue.

The third class of lightnings are remarkable for their eccentricities, and have been made the subject of considerable contention among meterologists, many of whom have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings, they differ so widely from the ordinary sort of flash. They exhibit themselves as balls, or globular lumps of fire—not momentary apparitions, but meteors which take their own time, and travel at remarkably slow rates. It is this incelerity which gives them their doubtful character, as an electrical bolt is supposed to be one of the leading emblems of velocity. Among other anecdotes related of this kind of lightning is the following incident, which occurred to a tailor in the Rue St. Jaques, Val de Grace, about the year 1843. M Babinet was commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to investigate the facts, and reported sub-stantially as follows:

"After a loud thunder clap, the tailor being finishing his meal, saw the chimney-board fall down, as if overset by a slight gust of wind, and a globe of fire, about the size of a child's head, come out quietly and move slowly about the room, at a small height above the floor. The tailor said it looked like a good sized kitten, rolled up into a ball, and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, but he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, like a young cat that wants to rub it-self against its master's legs; but by moving them aside gently, he avoided the contact. It appears to have played for several seconds about his feet, he bending his body over it and examining it attentively. After trying some excursions in different directions, it rose vertically to the height of his head. The globe elongated a little, then steered towards a hole in the chimney above the mantelpiece, which hole received a stove pipe in winter, but was now pasted over with paper. 'The thunder,' he said, 'could not see the hole;' but, nevertheless, the ball went straight to the aperture, removing the paper without hurting it, and made its way into the chimney. Shortly afterwards, and when he supposed it had time to reach the top, it made a dreadful explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney, and threw the fragments on the roofs of smaller buildings, which they broke through. The tailor's lodging was on the third story; the lower ones were not visited at all by the thunderbolt."

Lightning, when it meets with an obstruction in its course, frequently shatters the non-conducting object, dispersing and bursting substances asunder in every direction, as if they had been charged with gunpowder. The stone pinnacle of a church in Cornwall, was struck by lightning, and one fragment weighing three hundred pounds, was hurled sixty yards to the south-ward, another four hundred yards to the north, and a third to the south-west.

In 1838 the topgallant mast of H. M. ship Rodney was literally cut up into chips by a flash of lightning, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Sometimes, in striking a tree or mast, the electric fluid will slice it into long shreds or filaments, so that it will appear like a huge broom or a bundle of laths. Lightning bolts will occasionally dash through resisting objects by tearing great openings, as in a Cornish church, where apertures were made in the solid wall of the belfry fourteen inches square and six inches deep, and as truly regular as if cut out by art.

In other instances small holes are drilled, which are surprising for their perfect circularity of form. Window panes have been frequently pierced in this fashion, without affecting the rest of the glass. In forming these apertures, a burr or projection is left upon the edges. Juvenile electricians are in the habit of making holes in cards by passing discharges through them, when a burr or projection will be observed on both sides of the orifice. Sometimes a single discharge will produce two holes in a card, each puncture marked by a single burr, one on the upper and the other on the under side of the card. In some instances the results are such as to suggest that a flash may be split up into several filaments before it strikes an object. In 1777 a weather-cock of tinned copper was hurled by a thunder-bolt from the top of a church in Cremonia, and, upon inspection, was found to be pierced with eighteen holes; in nine of them the burr was conspicuous on one side, and in nine it was equally prominent on the other, while the slope of the burr was identical in all.

Among the curiosities of lightning are what is termed "fulgurites," or tubes, which the lightning constructs when it falls upon a siliceous spot, by fusing the sand. They may be called casts of thunderbolts. In some hillocks of sand in Cumberland, England, these hollow tubes have been found from one-fiftieth to two inches in diameter, tapering perhaps to a mere point. The entire extent of the tubes may be thirty feet, but they usually separate into numerous branches, and have the appearance of the skeleton of an inverted tree. They are lined with glass, as smooth and perfect as if it had been made in a glass house. Lightning will also vitrify the surface of rocks and fuse metals. In 1837 several links of the iron cable of an American packet ship were melted, and the glowing drops falling upon the deck, set fire to everything they touched. It would seem, too, that lightning can liquify metals without harming or even singing more fragile materials connected with them. Aristotle says copper has been melted off a shield without injuring the wood, and hence affirms that money has been fused in a purse without burning the latter. It is a capricious meteor, and the pranks it plays are sometimes perfectly inexplicable. A man in Cornwall was once struck by a bolt, which burned the sleeve of his shirt and also of his coat to cinder, without frizzling or even damaging the outside of the coat in the least. Balls of electrical matter, capable of firing combustible objects, have been seen to issue from the sea, or to drop into sheets of water, without producing any hissing sound, or occasioning any symptoms of ebullition.

As illustrative of the power of lightning to magnetize metals, it is related by Arago, that the tools of a shoemaker in Swabia were thus treated and he had constantly to be freeing his hammer, pincers, and knife from the nails, needles, and awls, which were constantly getting caught by them as they lay upon the bench. Nearly two centuries ago a couple of English ships were sailing from London to Barbadoes. One of them was struck by lightning, and suddenly the captain was observed to alter his course and turn his prow, as if making for England again. His consort inquired the reason, but found the whole crew were still proceeding to Barbadoes, as they firmly believed. A careful inspection showed that the poles of the compass had been completely reversed by the lightning.

Old Defenders.—The remnant of the "Old Defenders of Baltimore" have a good custom which they have observed with fidelity for more than forty years. It is to assemble on the Sunday preceding the 12th of September (the day of the repulse of the British) and march in a body to one of the churches to hear a sermon. This was done last Sunday, under the lead of Gen. Miltenberger, now commander of the veterans. How impressive must this ceremony of each succeeding year become, one or more being annually dropped from the roll! How sad and yet how interesting will be the appearance of the "last survivor" at the house of worship!

Prayer of a Fremonter.—The Anti-Slavery Standard, in its last issue, gives vent to the following *prayer:*

"Gen. Cass gave it as his solemn conviction the other day, in the Senate, that the days of the republic are numbered! We believe the old dough-face is right for once. Let all the people say, amen!"

DIED,

At Everettsville on the 30th ult, of Paralysis, Mrs. JULIA A. BUNTING, widow of the late David D. Bunting, Esq., of Duplin. She was daughter of the late Hon. Jesse Slocumb, and grand daughter of Mary Slocumb, of Revolutionary fame, whom in her frankness and fearlessness of character, she much resembled.

Near Marianna, Jackson county, Fla., on the 23d ult., in the 53d year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN TILLINGHAST, wife of Geo. W. Tillinghast, formerly of Fayetteville.

On the 1st inst., in the vicinity of Summerville, Mrs. ISABELLA, wife of M. McKay, Esq., in the 41st year of her age. The deceased was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, adorning in all the walks of life her christian profession by a Godly walk and pious conversation. And although her sufferings were protracted and often very great, she endured them with patience and resignation, "as seeing him who is invisible," and closed life's pilgrimage with sustaining hopes of a happy immortality.

Com.

At Dundarroch, Robeson county, on the 28th ult., Mr. RODERICK McCRIMMON, in the 82d year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Sept 6 and 10, Strs Fanny and Rowan, with goods for J W Powers & Co, B Rose, J H Pritchett, D & W McLaurin, G Brandt, J Worth & Sons, H L Myrover & Co, W H Poe, J N Smith, A J O'Hanlon, Ray & Pearce, A M Campbell, R Jones, T J Johnson, Headen & Byrum, B F Pearce, P Taylor, J F Foulkes, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Prior, P P Johnson, J C Poe, W N Tillinghast, J O Boon & Co, A W Steel, H & E J Lilly, E W Lineoach, Beaver & Co, Troy & Marsh, J W Lett, S M Thomas, Starr & Williams, D Hackney & Co, H Stauber, Beasley & Houston, E J Hale & Son, Stedman & Horne, M W McNair & Son, W F Wightman.

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School.

FACULTY:

Rev'd WM. E. PELL, Principal,
JAS. H. COLTON, Prof. of Languages and Mathematics,
FRAZ. J. HAHR, Prof. of French and Music,
Mrs. V. C. PELL, Assistant in Music,
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting,
Miss EMILIE GUTHRIE, Assistant in Lit. Department,
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Preparatory Department,
Mrs. SARAH A. LEETE, Governess.

THE THIRD Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 13th of OCTOBER next. The Scholastic year embraces 40 weeks, divided into Sessions of 20 weeks each. No vacation until the close of the Scholastic year. The course of study is extensive and our arrangements are complete. Parents and Guardians are assured that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. ☞ We beg that all the Students be present at the opening of the Session.

TERMS:

Board per Session,	$50 00
Washing, Lights, Fuel, Rooms, &c.,	10 00
Tuition, in Primary Department, per Session,	10 00
" Academical Department, (first class,)	12 50
" " (second class,)	15 00
" Collegiate " English branches,	15 00
" " " Latin or French, each	10 00
" " " " "	5 00
" Academical " "	20 00
" Music on Piano or Guitar, each	3 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
" Wax work and Embroidery, each	5 00
" Drawing,	10 00
" Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastille,	20 00
" Oil Painting,	1 00
Incidental expenses, fuel, &c., for Day Scholars,	5 00
Graduating fee,	

Board and Tuition to be paid one-half in advance and the other half at the close of the Session.

No deduction made for absence except when the pupil is confined by sickness two weeks in succession.

For further particulars address
WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35*4t

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his FALL STOCK, embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.

Sept. 6, 1856. 37*3m

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THINGS IN KANSAS.—CRIMES AND PARDONS.

To obtain reliable information from Kansas is nearly a hopeless task. Enough, however, is known to authorize us to say that this fine Territory has been victimized by politicians. Her sister, Nebraska, organized under a law *verbatim* the same, and possessing no superior advantages, is rapidly filling with useful inhabitants, and fast rising in importance, because politicians have let her alone. Kansas would have been her equal in the elements of prosperity, and in peace and happiness, had not the blighting hand of waning politicians fallen upon and withered her hopes, finally bathing her soil with human blood. Aid societies, professing devotion to her interests, like the proffered assistance of a professional pugilist, involved her in difficulties; multiplied her misfortunes, and covered her with bruises, and crippling her with broken limbs. In a fatal hour, a portion of her people yielded to the advice of disappointed speculators in lands and decayed politicians, set the laws of Congress at defiance, and attempted to erect a government in hostility to and in defiance of them, while that established by national authority was still in lawful operation, and to which the people were bound to yield obedience. The contrivers of this unauthorized government, including Reeder, Lane, Robinson, and others, became its officers, and made an attempt to put it in operation by force. For this attempt to fasten upon Kansas a spurious government by overpowering the one established by authority of Congress, Lane, Reeder, and other leaders opposing the laws, were indicted. Other offences also became the subject of indictments. Having committed these offences under the advice of leading "republicans," Lane, Reeder, and others claimed of them protection for the past and security for such future aggressions as they might commit. Yielding to a sense of their obligations, the 'republicans' in Congress sought to accomplish both by passing a bill in the House to repeal all the criminal laws in Kansas. This failing in the Senate, they attached a provision to the appropriation for the payment of the governor, secretary, and judges in Kansas, prohibiting compensation to either until the judges should dismiss all pending criminal prosecutions. This assault upon the independence of the judiciary, by endeavoring to starve them into screening criminals, also failed in the Senate. A third effort to protect these violators of law was made by attaching to the army bill a proviso violating the constitution. They sought to control the President in the command of the army, and to require him, not to see the laws faithfully executed, but to aid in trampling upon them. The provision forbade the employment of the army to aid the civil authorities in executing the criminal laws of Kansas until they should be approved by Congress, and required its employment against the *posse comitatus* assisting the marshal in executing criminal process. It also required the President to employ the army to regulate seizures and searches upon the highways leading to Kansas, thus usurping duties devolved solely upon the civil authority. It also imposed the impossible duty of wresting from the people arms which the government had authorized to be distributed to them. Those voting for this provision must have known that neither the army nor any one else, without proof under oath, could determine which particular arms were private and which public property, and that no freeman would fail to assert his constitutional privilege of bearing arms lawfully in his hands. Why did the "republicans" persevere in their attempt to repeal all criminal laws in Kansas? Why attempt to disarm the people? Why try to prevent the army being used to aid in the execution of her criminal laws?

It was apparent at first that the "republicans" in Congress wished to screen those whom they deluded into the commission of crime. Their ulterior objects are now developed. Lane has entered Kansas with a large military force, levied war, and thereby committed undisputed treason. All engaged with him are guilty of a like offence, and many of them of murder, arson, rape, and larceny. It is now apparent that the "republicans" in Congress knew of Lane's intended hostilities and purpose to commit crimes. Hence the effort to repeal all criminal laws in Kansas, and to paralyze the arm of the marshal and the power of the President in enforcing the criminal law. Hence the attempt to disarm the people, that Lane's victory might be easy and complete; and hence the wish to disband the army, if it could not be rendered powerless to protect the people and the laws, and an instrument to cripple instead of aiding the civil authorities in the execution of lawful process. Could the army have been disbanded, or its efficiency and usefulness destroyed by statutory provisions, civil war might rage, and the question of supremacy in Kansas involve not only her whole population, but perhaps every State in the confederacy. A dissolution of the Union might have resulted from armed conflicts there. The motive of these attempted legislative provisions was to protect those criminally engaged in this treason—in these murders, rapes, arsons, and other felonies. Can human skepticism doubt that this was the real motive?

Lane's army was not from Kansas, but collected from various free States to the number of some fifteen hundred men. They were not settlers, nor did they, in good faith, propose to settle there. He had them on the borders of Kansas for weeks. Where did Lane procure arms, provisions, &c., for such an army? He had no means of his own. The expense of such a force must be very great. Where did the necessary means come from? No one can fail to believe that they were derived from the "republican" party in the different States. Some was openly contributed by Gerrit Smith and others in New York. We cannot doubt that the leaders had levied a heavy tax upon their party to defray these expenses. Is that man guiltless of crime—nay, treason—who has contributed money to aid this stupendous treason of Lane's? No sound, honest lawyer will deny their legal, much less their moral guilt. Before Lane entered Kansas in hostile array, that Territory was quiet, and the people were commencing to be prosperous, and were hoping for peace and happiness. The army had separated the combative and protected the peaceable, and the courts were open for the administration of justice. Our fellow-citizens were anticipating the repentance of the erring, and hoping that they had entered upon a career of obedience to the laws and a life of usefulness as citizens, that would render it compatible with duty for the Executive to extend clemency to those who had been deluded into the commission of offences. The public feeling was tending in that direction, and the friends of peace and the lovers of the Union were preparing to recommend and sustain such a measure. They were ignorant of the concealed purpose of introducing a mercenary army into Kansas to pillage, burn, and destroy. They had not penetrated the mystery of those novelties in legislation to which we have adverted, nor detected the strategy and incipient crime which gave them birth. At the moment when the crowning act—one of clemency—was expected to be announced, Lane, with an invading force, entered Kansas, committed treason, and dashed to the ground all hope of executive interference. No Chief Magistrate has ever granted pardons to traitors with arms in their hands, or when actually trampling upon the laws. We now see why the "republicans" wished to cripple the army, which alone could protect Kansas from the treason of Lane, restore order, and shield the people and their property. We now understand why the "republicans" wished to repeal all criminal laws in Kansas, because, in that case, this meditated treason, and its accompanying crimes would go unpunished. By their voluntary acts, Lane and his accomplices in crime have committed new offences, deserving of the severest punishment, and which would render the Executive culpable to pardon, and therefore precludes his doing so. Had the first offences stood alone, with reasonable evidence of repentance, the Executive might, and probably would, have interfered. But a repetition of offences is conclusive evidence of hardened guilt and defiant intent, which no wise and prudent administrator of the laws can overlook. The President is bound to see the laws faithfully executed, and, in the present attitude of this matter, must exert all the power conferred upon him by the constitution and Congress to enforce them. Congress, in rejecting the various attempts to repeal the criminal laws, and to restrain the President in executing them, have, in substance, directed him to use all his power to enforce them. When they are submitted to, and executed to the extent which duty enjoins—when the laws control, regulate, and protect in Kansas as elsewhere, and the wrong-doers manifest sincere regret for the past—it will be time to consider the question of a general amnesty or special pardon.

We ask the American people to consider this subject, and then to answer the inquiry, What are the real motives which actuate the "republican" party. Do they design or expect, after their defeat in Congress, to fight down the lawful authorities of the United States in Kansas? Are they so burning in their desires for political power as to seek it with fire and sword? Is it expected that the national government shall succumb to open treason and to an indicted traitor? Do the American people approve raising money among political partisans to promote aggression upon the laws and treason to the country? Would they grant amnesty or pardon to men, with arms in their hands, and who are actually attempting to overthrow the government and laws by force? Why all these violences in Kansas? The answer is obvious. They are designed to inflame their passions, with the hope of creating the belief that their opponents are in fault, to aid their presidential arrangements. Will the people tolerate or rebuke these things?

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE LONDON POLICE AND LONDON THIEVES.

The Quarterly Review for July—the London Quarterly of L. Scott & Co.'s reissue—contains an interesting article upon the police and thieves of London. The old system of watchmen was superseded only so recently as 1838. The members of it had become a standing joke in the metropolis, and the fast young men of the day played tricks upon them as they dozed in their watch-boxes, with almost nightly frequency. The men, too, were doubtless very corrupt, conniving at almost any breach of the law, when the law-breaker could fee them handsomely, and tyranizing over poorer culprits. Part of the system was the strict limitation of the duty of the watchmen to their respective wards, and it is mentioned that a heavy robbery of tea was effected in the presence of one of the watchmen, who excused himself for not having prevented it and arrested the thieves, because the theft was not committed in his ward, and therefore he could not interfere. Inefficient, however, as the old watchmen were, the change to the present system was not at all popular with the people, and was not effected without causing much excitement. Soon after its initiation, a collision took place between the force and the people, and three of the police were stabbed, one of them mortally. The system, although so unpopular at first, has now become one of the cherished institutions of the country.

The present metropolitan police force consists of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-four persons, comprising a chief commissioner, two assistants eighteen superintendents, one hundred and thirty-three inspectors, six hundred and twenty-five sergeants, and four thousand nine hundred and fifty-four constables. The reviewer says:

"The machinery by which this comparatively small force is enabled to watch by night and day every alley, street, and square of this vast metropolis, nay, tries every accessible door and window of its 400,000 houses, patrols 90 square miles of country, exercises a surveillance over the 8000 reputed thieves who prey upon its inhabitants, and keeps in awe the 40,000 or 50,000 people who form "the uneasy classes" of the metropolis, is not very complicated. The Metropolitan police district extends from Charing Cross 15 miles in every direction, and includes the whole of Middlesex and large portions of Surrey, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire, for which seven counties the Commissioners are magistrates and the police are sworn constables. The river Thames is also under its jurisdiction, from Chelsea to Barking Creek, including all its wharves, docks, landing-places, and dock-yards. The entire district has a circumference of 90 miles, and extends over an area of upward of 700 square miles, 100 of which, forming what is called the interior area, is covered with our great Babel of brick and mortar. This wide extent of ground is mapped out into 18 divisions, each of which is watched by a detachment of men, varying in number according to the extent of the area, the exposed nature of the property, or the density of the population."

Two-thirds of the entire force are on duty from nine or ten o'clock in the evening to five or six in the morning. For some time the night police were required to patrol the streets for nine hours, "without sitting down or even leaning their weary limbs against any support." (Both by night and day the London police are required to "keep moving.") This labor, however, was found too severe to be compatible with due vigilance toward the end of the watch, and only eight hours of patrol are required of the men. The discipline is very strict. If the sergeant, who himself goes the rounds after his men, discovers any door or window insecure, and the constable has failed to report it, the latter is fined for his neglect; and if the inattention is repeated, he is dismissed the service. That the force is carefully weeded of any who fail to perform their duty faithfully, is evident from the fact, that from 1850 to 1856, twelve hundred and seventy-six members were expelled the force. Towards the outskirts of the metropolis, the police are necessarily more widely scattered. This necessitates the use of horses, and the men are furnished with swords and pistols.

The "city police" of London is under the management of the corporation. The area occupied by them is in the very centre of the Metropolitan police district, and while containing scarcely one-twentieth part of its population, possesses a fourteenth part of its wealth. Through its thoroughfares passes an ever-teeming population. By one avenue, Cheapside, 13,796 vehicles, containing 52,092 persons, and 67,510 pedestrians pass in one day; and by another, Aldgate, near the Minories, 9,332 vehicles, containing 20,804 persons, and 58,430 pedestrians. Indeed, it is estimated that four hundred thousand persons are poured into that one square mile and a quarter in the course of the twelve hours of the day. Five hundred and sixty men well perform the duty of guarding the property and persons of this crowded and wealthy district. It is to be borne in mind that in the city proper are an immense number of uninhabited warehouses, a perfect labyrinth of lanes, and a vast crowd of carts and vans always standing full of valuable goods at the warehouse doors, with numerous banks, the clerks of which are continually passing to and fro with large sums of money in their possession.

Respecting the material of which the Metropolitan police are formed, the reviewer furnishes some interesting information. The best constables come from the provincial towns and cities. "They are both quicker and more plucky." The sharp Londoner makes a poor policeman, and cannot be trained in the necessary submission to discipline. The mere country villager is rarely intelligent or prompt enough. When admitted into the force the men undergo close drill, and when complete in that they undergo a pretty rigid mental drill. When perfect in these respects, the neophyte doffs his plain clothes and puts on the uniform of the force. But before he is entrusted with a beat, he attends at the police courts, that he may see the manner in which trained policemen comport themselves in the witness box, and learn to give evidence clearly and briefly. Perfected in this, he is then put upon his beat, and two things are specially enjoined upon him, never to show his staff except to protect himself, and never to spring his rattle at night except in case of great urgency. It is expected of him that in six months time he will prove a steady, valuable officer.

A library is kept in the common room of every section house, containing from a thousand to twelve hundred volumes. These are selected by the men, and are much read. The judgment displayed in the selection, and the sterling character of the books most in demand, speak volumes in favor of the intelligence and correct principles of the members of the force.

The detective police are composed of three inspectors, nine sergeants and about a hundred policemen drawn from the various divisions. They are termed "plain-clothes men," and are in every respect reliable men. In all great gatherings these men are distributed among the crowd, dressed according to the character of the assembly. At an agricultural meeting, smock frocks are worn, or the dress of a small farmer. At a review the garb of a mechanic clothed in his Sunday attire. As a general rule the plain-clothes men at such times are placed as near as possible to the policemen of their own division, in order that they may be assisted in capturing prisoners when that is deemed necessary. The reviewer dwells at some length on the peculiarities of this department of the police. It is remarked that some policemen have no faculty whatever for the detection of crime, while others from the very day they enter the force, show this faculty so strongly that they are at once marked off for this special service. These detectives are generally famous for some particular line of business. "One is good at housebreakers, another knows how to follow up a swell mob, and a third is a crack hand at forgers." Mr. Dickens, in his Household Words, has given some admirable pictures of detective policemen.

Of the thieves, whose ill-omened presence creates the necessity for this immense net-work of police organization, the reviewer gives some instructive facts. The pick-pockets are the largest class of thieves, and are of the most extensive range of intellect, age and dress. The May Meetings at Exter Hall are their harvest. Next to these are the burglars, of whose modes of operation the article in the Review gives particulars not generally known, but with which readers would do well to acquaint themselves. Then there are the dragsmen, who plunder vehicles, with other classes. Respecting their habits, haunts, &c., the reviewer also gives much information. Some of his comments upon the mode of proceeding in the police courts would very justly apply to the police courts of this city.

Stamped Postage Envelopes have been in use in the United States about three years, and two years still remain under the contract by which they are made. The demand by the government now reaches 32,000,000 or 33,000,000 envelopes per annum. In England, according to a return recently presented to Parliament, there were issued during the ten years ending April, 1856, the large number of 186,124,000 stamped postage envelopes. Their introduction into general use in the United States was very gradual, very few being used at the outset. The entire contract for furnishing this government is filled by Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., of this city, who have been the sole manufacturers for the government since the system originated.

A fine buff-colored paper is used, having the letters "P. O. D.—U. S.," (visible when held up to the light,) extended across every sheet. After being carefully counted and weighed, it is cut into the proper shape, at the rate of 180,000 per day, by the use of a screw press. The pieces are then separately passed through an embossing machine, of which there are ten employed, each capable of doing 20,000 envelopes per day. A steel die receives the coloring matter from a series of small rollers, and then falls upon a metallic "counter," or matrix, by which the stamp is fixed, in vermillion,—the pressure being regulated by screws. The process of gumming, next performed, is done by hand, one girl preparing 50,000 per day, and is the only part which is not done by machinery. As soon as dry the envelopes are placed in a curiously contrived folding machine, of which there are eight, each capable of folding and counting 30,000 per day. They are delivered in packages of twenty-five, when they are inspected and counted four times, to insure perfect accuracy. Being now in a complete state, they are placed in paper boxes, covered with strong wrappers, and finally put in wooden chests holding 20,000, to await orders from the authorities at Washington. Everything is protected against peculation or fraud of any description, and visitors are carefully excluded, with rare exceptions. All the machinery is made on the premises, and run by steam-power. Duplicates of everything are preserved without the establishment, as well as a large supply of finished envelopes, so as to guard against any thing which might occasion a failure of contract, such as the occurrence of fire or other disaster.

The number of envelopes manufactured in the establishment is about 1,500,000 per week, of which not far from one-half is for the government. The actual cost to the government is very nearly the same as the amount received from purchasers.

Postage stamps are made by a firm in Philadelphia. They might be greatly improved by perforating the sheet so as to facilitate their separation, as is done in England. Using a pair of scissors for this purpose is very rude, and often vexatious, on account of the inconvenience and delay resulting.—*Jour. Com., Jr.*

Death in Church.—On the 2d inst., while the Rev. J. B. Martin was conducting religious exercises at Magee's Chapel, 6 miles from this place, an old lady by the name of Catharine Carrol died while on her knees at prayer. She was about 75 or 80 years old, and a member of the Baptist Church. A revival was in progress at the time.

Clinton Independent.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

A Novel Liberty Pole—**Account of an Interview with Col. J. C. Fremont.**—Some hard-working friends of the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in Richmond county raised an exceedingly handsome liberty pole on Saturday evening, nearly opposite the Factoryville ferry landing. It is a fine, straight hickory tree, ninety feet high, with a natural crown of thirty-one branches, each branch bearing a small flag, and over the whole floats the broad banner of the United States, blazoned with the stars and stripes and bearing the names of the patriot candidates in whose honor the giant tree was there planted. The tree itself was the gift of a generous political opponent, Col. Nathan Barrett, of Factoryville. No public notice was given of the circumstance, nor were any ceremonies or demonstrations contemplated. But in the evening many citizens of Factoryville and the neighborhood gathered around, and a large public meeting spontaneously grew out of it, at which from two to three hundred were present, and were addressed by Mr. J. H. Voorhies and Mr. B. F. Cook, each being called upon for an impromptu speech. Mr. Voorhies spoke at some length and very effectively, canvassing the merits of the respective candidates for the Presidency, analysing the platforms on which they stand, and closing with an eloquent appeal on behalf of nationality, Fillmore and the Union.

Mr. B. F. Cook made some interesting and important statements respecting an interview he had with Col. Fremont on the subject of his alleged Romanism. It was in substance this: Some friends having desired to enlist the speaker in the cause of so-called Republicanism, he expressed a desire to have all doubts removed on this mooted question, but said that nothing short of an assurance from Col. Fremont's own lips would satisfy him. An interview was arranged for. The object of the visit being understood by the Colonel, he avowed himself ready to answer any questions proposed. Mr. Cook proposed the following and received to each the answer annexed:—"Were you married by a Roman Catholic priest?" "*I was,*" the Colonel's lip quivering as he spoke. "Did you at the time believe in, or profess to believe in, the Roman Catholic religion?" "*I did not.*" "Have you before or since, or at any time, professed the Catholic religion?" "*I have not.*" Here Mr. Cook bowed, to signify that he had no more questions to ask. Col. Fremont then volunteered some remarks to the following effect:—that while in California he attended no church, and that he occupied his Sundays in reading and writing, and in attending to such matters of business as he thought of importance. Mr. Fremont further said—"I am frequently interrogated by all parties on this subject. I presume the delegation now waiting for me up stairs wish to interrogate me on this point. When they do, I shall put the most favorable construction on the matter that I can. I wish to offend none, but to secure the votes of all. Only this very morning, I have a letter from Maine, saying that unless I make a personal denial of Romanism, and that I am or have been a Roman Catholic, that State will be lost to the Republicans; and another letter from Indiana, telling me that if I will authorize my friends there to say I am a Roman Catholic, they can secure for me a large German and Irish vote. I have to frame my replies so as to secure the votes of all. There is now a deputation waiting for me, whose errand I doubt not is the same. It is best to say as little about this matter as possible, and we must manage the thing as well as we can, so as to get the votes of both sides." Here the interview terminated. Mr. Cook's statement was listened to with profound interest. And after heartily cheering for the American candidate, and a very cordial vote of thanks to Col. Barrett for his courtesy, the meeting separated a little before 10 o'clock but would gladly have remained an hour longer had there not been a scarcity of speakers. Several ladies from the surrounding residences were present and evinced a lively interest in the proceedings.

The Commercial remarks, in relation to the above statement about the Black Republican candidate,—

"No one who knows the narrator will question the entire veracity and moderation of his statement. We have been for some time cognizant of all the circumstances of the interview, and of the causes also that led to it. But as they were mentioned to us without any permission to publish, we have not felt at liberty to make them the subject of editorial comment. The gentleman himself very properly stated them publicly on Saturday night, as will be seen by our report of a spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the island; and we need not therefore impose any further restraint upon ourselves respecting them. Had the whole story been told—all the antecedents of the actual interview—it would have been decidedly amusing, revealing how closely every access to the distinguished Republican candidate is carefully and jealously watched by the "friends" who seem to have been appointed his custodians."

One of the Polk Men.—Among the many anecdotes of the late Gubernatorial canvass, we heard one the other day which illustrates the progress of intelligence in certain portions of the State where a newspaper is as great a curiosity as a roll of Egyptian papyrus. A settler down in the swampy country, having heard that Mr. Polk would pass along the road near his house on a certain day, and that he would be known by the two famous white mules, determined to get a look at the great man, of whom he had heard so much. Seating himself on a log, he waited patiently for several hours, whittling a piece of red cedar and whistling the "Arkansaw Traveler." At length the two white mules came trotting down the road, and the swampite arose, and doffing his cookskin, cried out:

"I say, stranger, your name is Polk, ain't it?"

Being answered in the affirmative, he jumped off the log, threw down his whittling stick, and striding up to the buggy, grasped Mr. Polk by the hand.

"Well, darn your picture," said he, "if I ain't awful glad to see you. I'm going to vote for you—you can bet your bottom dollar on that! You made a furst rate President, and I know you'll do for Governor!"

"Thank you," said the candidate, "but you are laboring under a misapprehension—I am Trusten—"

"Yes, I know you are trustin' to the Dimmycrats to put you through; and they'll do it as easy as rollin' off a log. I gin you my vote when you was runnin' for President, and I am just agoin' to plump down for you agin."

After several ineffectual attempts to explain to the swamp man that he was not James K. Polk, the canvasser whipped off his mules, leaving his enthusiastic supporter wiping his coonskin and shouting, "Hoora for Polk, the best President that ever wore har!"

Who will say, after this, that there is nothing in a name?—*St. Louis Herald.*

A Safe Mode of Betting.—A new style of bet has been introduced into the canvass. A gentleman proposes to a lady of different politics from his own to bet a kiss that his candidate would win, on these terms: "If Fillmore is chosen, you are to kiss me; if Buchanan, I am to kiss you."

The next annual exhibition of the Sampson County Agricultural Society will commence at the Fair grounds near Clinton on the first Thursday in December next.

Other papers friendly to the cause will please copy.—*Clinton Independent.*

The Tory Pine.—Seeing mention of the Charter Oak a few days since, brought to our mind the remembrance of the "Tory Pine." In the lower part of Sampson County, N. C., almost in sight of Treadwell's Cross Roads, stands a large pine, known as the "Tory Pine." This notable tree stands in a swamp surrounded by a very dense undergrowth, and can only be seen by the exercise of some trouble and patience, and the endurance of a few brier scratches. During the Revolutionary War there were a few Tories in that region of country lying between Black River and Moore's Creek. These Tories found themselves at one time in so critical a condition as to make concealment necessary, so they encamped in the swamp and built their fires by the side of this large pine. There they concealed themselves for months, and lived by what game they could capture in the woods, and the assistance of their female relatives, who met them at stated times. The "Tory Pine" is doubtless the monarch of many centuries, and still looks green and flourishing. It is 30 feet in circumference at the ground and 27 feet in circumference 3 feet above the ground. The scar made by fire is 5 feet broad and 7 feet high, and this hollow has often served as a shelter for hunters and persons working in the adjacent woods. Long may the old tree live, as a testimony that the Tories of the Revolution found it more expedient to hide than to fight.

Clinton Independent.

A Long Distance Down!—The editor of the Carolina Cultivator has lately seen a *two-headed Tortoise*, which he says was found on Mr. Edward Mallett's plantation, "five miles south-east of Chapel Hill, *some eight miles below the surface of the ground!* at a short distance from a mud puddle, in company with nine others, which, however, had only one head apiece." Some distance down, we must say—eight miles! Quere, how did he get down, and what was he doing there? Was he looking for Prof. Emmons, or exploring the bowels of the earth in search of coal to come down by way of the Deep River improvement? Perhaps he was seeking for the "ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties!"

This strange "bicephalus" is thus described:

It is of the size of a half dollar, the shell roundish, smooth and hard, covered with a good many angularly concentric furrows. The color is olive brown, with false meandering lines; the marginal plates are yellow with variegations. Sternum notched and also yellow. Heads and necks striped with irregular, waved, confluent yellow lines. Only one tail, with narrow yellow longitudinal stripes. Eyes dark green, with a large, black, vivid pupil. Four feet, palmated, with strong scaly folds and five claws. Hind legs with four claws only, the place of the fifth claw supplied with a web.

The two heads are well proportioned and well formed. One, however, is a little smaller than the other; and one of the eyes of the smaller head remains constantly shut. A little white corny beak adds greatly to the appearance of the animal. The two heads are connected about the neck we imagine, and the necks covered with a rugose, granulate membrane, striped with yellow. Considering their size and the comparative smallness of the shell, the heads are of course always protruding.

The creature is alive and kicking.—*Wil. Her.*

KANSAS.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.

Advices from Kansas to the 5th say that Gen. Lane with 150 men attacked Tecumseh on the 4th. No particulars are given. Judge Lecompte had issued orders to the marshal to arrest Lane and other agitators. General Smith had instructed Col. Cocke, at Fort Riley, to give all necessary assistance. Governor Geary arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, where he met ex-Governor Shannon on his way down.

Commenting upon recent intelligence from Kansas, the Missouri Republican says:

"A large proportion of the rumors and stories concerning affairs in the Territory are of course without foundation; but the presence there of nearly four thousand armed men, of the same kindred, country, and clime, all eager for a fight, and upon whose respective banners 'no quarter' is fearfully inscribed; the daily authenticated reports of barbarities most inhuman, 'murders most foul,' these are circumstances the bare mention of which is sufficient to make every American citizen who deserves the blessings he enjoys pause and ask, 'What are the times upon which we have fallen?'

"Five of the free-State men who were taken prisoners at Ossawatomie were sent down on the 'Polar Star,' and their passage paid by their captors—a novel and certainly most humane method of getting rid of such trophies of victory. Who shall say, therefore, that the Border Ruffians are not largely generous?"

The following letter is from the commander of the "pro-slavery forces engaged in a recent battle." He is second in command to Gen. Atchison:

Camp, Bull Creek, Aug. 31.

Gentlemen: I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Ossawatomie, the headquarters of old Brown, on night before last; marched forty miles and assaulted the town, without dismounting the men, about sunrise on yesterday. We had a brisk fight for an hour or more, and had five men wounded, (none dangerously,) Capt. Boyce, William Gordon, and three others. We killed about thirty of them, among the number *certain* a son of old Brown, and almost certain Brown himself; destroyed all their ammunition and provisions, and the boys *would* burn the town to the ground. *I could not help it.*

We must be supported by our friends. We still want more men and ammunition—ammunition of all sorts. Powder, muskets, ball, and caps is the constant cry.

I write in great haste, as I have been in saddle, rode one hundred miles, and fought a battle without rest.

Your friend, Reid.

Marriage on the Cars.—A couple too much in a hurry to have the hymenial knot tied to wait for the end of their journey were married in the cars on the Connecticut River Railroad on Wednesday. We did not learn the names of the parties. The gentleman was from Keene, New Hampshire, and the bride from our neighboring town of Chicopee. The ceremony was performed by a Methodist minister. This is starting on the journey of life at railroad speed.

[*Springfield Argus.*

When does a young lady wish to win more than seven beaux at once? When she tries to *fascinate* (fasten eight.)

"What tribe of Indians can write their names with the least trouble?"

And she said, "The Y.. (y and dots—Wyandottes) to be sure."—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Bank Checks for sale at this Office.

Mrs. C. J. WARD'S School will [illegible]
re-opened on Wednesday the 1st of Oct[illegible]
Sept. 8.

LARGE SALE OF
Valuable Property.

ON Wednesday the 1st day of October next, the subscriber will offer for sale at [illegible] Lower Little River, 12 miles west of Fay[illegible] following Property, viz:

5000 acres of Land in one body, including [illegible] Residence, lying within 4 miles of the Fayetteville [illegible] Western Rail Road, well adapted to the Turpentine and Timber business. A large portion is virgin [illegible] of the finest quality of long-leaf Pine. The [illegible] lands will be offered in lots of 1000 acres [illegible] ing a Farm and improvements on each tract.

20,000 acres in the county of Richmond, lying in reach of navigable streams, and within 5 miles of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, [illegible] the largest body of Pine land of the same quality to be found in the State,—and will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

1000 bushels Corn.
50 tons Hay.
18 head Horses and Mules.
50 " Cattle.
60 " Sheep.
100 " Hogs.
2 Road Wagons.
2 Timber Wagons.
1 Turpentine Still and Fixtures, of [illegible] barrel capacity.

Together with FARMING TOOLS, &c. &c.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to persons wishing to purchase [illegible] any portion of it;—and requests those having claims to present them, and those indebted to attend to the settlement of their accounts, on the day of sale.

Terms at sale.

JOHN McKELLAR.

Sept. 8, 1856.

Further supplies of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Davies', Smith's, Colburn's and Greenleaf's Arithmetics; Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology; Hitchcock's Elementary Geology; Goodrich's and Willard's U. S. Histories; The Child's History of the U. S.; Parley's First Book of History; Mitchell's Intermediate Geography; Olney's Geography, Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar; [illegible] English Teacher; Cornell's Intermediate Geography; Kay's Readers; Emerson's Watts' on the Mind; [illegible] Notes and Questions on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke; Greenfield's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Marsh's Songsters; School Testaments; North Carolina Readers, Davies' Surveying, &c. Just received.

Aug. 30. E. J. HALE & SON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Special Term, June 1856.

Present: His Honor Samuel J. Person, Judge, presiding.

Sarah A. Bartlett *vs.* Richard C. Bartlett.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of his Honor, that the Defendant, Richard C. Bartlett, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is thereupon ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cumberland, State aforesaid, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1856, and answer the allegations of the Plaintiff, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and decree taken accordingly.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1856.

58*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Absalom Sessions, Adm'r of Thomas G. Sessions, dec'd, *vs.* William J. Sessions, Robert D. Sessions, Mary Sessions, and William Pate and wife Nancy.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Pate and wife Nancy are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Henry Pate and wife Nancy to come forward at the November Term 1856 next ensuing, of this Court, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition shall not be granted.

Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1856.

58*6t] W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

Bryant Braswell and wife Catharine, Hampton Pond and wife Louisa K., Laura J. Tucker, William I. Tucker, Louisa R. Tucker, Charles E. Tucker and Alfred Tucker, who are minors and sue by their next friend Hampton Pond, *against* Martha Newsom, Spear Moore and wife Mary, William J. Williams and wife Sarah, William R. Baucum, James Baucum, Eliza Baucum, Sarah Baucum, Lucy Baucum, John Baucum and Elizabeth Baucum, who are minors.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in Obtober next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

38*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

William Brantley and wife Ferebe, Richmond Lee, John Thomas and wife Annis, Manizie D. Lee and Wm. M. Lee, who are minors and by their Guardian Uriah Staten, *against* Bryant W. Lotharpand and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bryant W. Lotharpand and wife Elizabeth, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

38*6t] J. WHITE, Clk.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Bullion's and Smith's English Grammar, Smith's Arithmetic; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Webster's School Dictionary.

Also, The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and square notes.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 10.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27 34tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1856.

SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD.—We are requested to state, that the Plank Road Bridge over Big Rockfish has been repaired, and that there is now no difficulty in the way of travelling the whole length of the Southern Plank Road.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—The Wilmington Journal learns that the seat of Dr. Myers, Senator from Anson and Union, will be contested by Dr. Terry, his Democratic opponent. The Journal is assured that the latter is certainly elected by at least 30 majority.

JAMES W. OSBORNE, ESQ.—The Wilmington Journal is "reliably informed that James W. Osborne, Esq. of Charlotte, well known as a leading Whig, will shortly come out in a letter to Col. Steele, defining his position in the present canvass. He goes for Buchanan and Breckinridge."

The Journal's informant is probably in error. There was a letter from Charlotte, published in the New York Express only a few days ago, signed "J. W. O.", in which very different intentions were expressed and strongly enforced.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.—The Black Republicans have triumphed in Maine by overwhelming majorities. Their Governor is elected by 25,000 majority. All of the Congressmen, six, are of that party: The State Senators, with perhaps a single exception, and nearly all the members of the House are Black Republicans.

The Governor elect is the Hon. Mr. Hamlin, for many years past one of our "natural allies;" a Democratic U. S. Senator, Chairman of an important Senate Committee, and high in the confidence of his party. A few weeks since he dissolved his connection with the Democracy, came out for Fremont, and carried with him, as the Washington Union confesses, a large portion of his party—probably more than half; for, though very largely aided by the Whigs, the Democracy have been thus badly beaten in a Democratic State.

It is a hard blow to Mr. Buchanan's chances, slim enough before, and ought to convince the Democracy of the folly, of the ruin almost certain to result from a union of the South upon him.

The Republicans have, thus far, triumphed in all elections at the North—Iowa, Vermont, and Maine. Three other Northern States, only, vote before the great contest in November, viz: Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, on October 14th.

FREMONT IN VIRGINIA.—A Fremont Electoral Ticket, numbering thirteen, has been formed in Virginia. The ticket is published in the Norfolk Argus, a strong Democratic paper, and is accompanied with the promise of a coat of tar and feathers to the elector for the Norfolk District, should he show his face in that City. The list is republished in the Richmond Whig with the remark, that every man on it was a Democratic member of the last Democratic Legislature of Virginia.

We do not suppose that this ticket can have any material effect on the Virginia election, though it is possible that it may receive quite a strong vote in the counties adjoining Ohio and Pennsylvania.

SENATOR PEARCE OF MARYLAND.—We have once or twice had occasion to notice the unjustifiable abuse lavished upon Whigs whose views of duty do not happen to correspond with those entertained by the editors and speakers of the two parties now contending for mastery. Does a Whig, having no connection whatever with the Know Nothing party, regard it his duty to support Mr. Fillmore he is at once assailed by the Democrats. Does he support Buchanan, he is at once pounced upon by the Know Nothings. There is scarcely a prominent Whig in the Union who is not now denounced as a traitor to his own party, or to a party to which he never belonged and to which he owes no allegiance, or to his country, by one or other of the contending factions. Motives are impugned; character, personal and political, is attacked; reputations honorable to the possessors and valuable to the country, are destroyed by misrepresentation; and all to make a little party capital, or to gratify some petty longing for revenge.

The latest instance of this is furnished in an attack by the Organ, at Washington city, on Senator Pearce, of Maryland; a man of as high personal character as any now in public life; of eminent abilities as a lawyer and a statesman; a great Whig leader in times past, and a Whig now, however he may differ from us and others in his views of duty, for the performance of which he is responsible to neither Democrats nor Know Nothings.

Mr. Pearce, some time since, announced his intention, *with the lights then before him*, to support Buchanan, though he preferred Mr. Fillmore, for the purpose of defeating the Northern sectional candidate. He was instantly assailed with the most unsparing and unfounded abuse. And in the Washington Organ, a few days ago, it was charged that he supports Buchanan because having been an applicant for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, his application was refused by Mr. Fillmore for deficiency of legal learning and experience. For proof the editor of the Organ refers "to the endorsement on his application in the files of the State Department." To this Mr. P. replies:

"It is not my purpose to comment on this bald falsehood, manufactured to answer vile party purposes; but I ask, through the columns of your paper, to state that it is untrue in every particular. The judge-ship vacated by the death of Mr. Woodbury was filled by the appointment of Mr. Justice Curtis with my cordial assent, and his accession to the Supreme Court is still a source of gratification to me. For the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McKinly (after others had been nominated and failed to be confirmed) my friend, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, was presented to the Senate. His nomination, too, met my hearty approval. Not only were my relations with him of an intimate and most friendly character, but I knew him to be a lawyer of ripe learning, of masterly ability, and of incorruptible integrity. For neither place had I the least desire, nor was I an applicant for any vacancy in the Supreme Court during Mr. Fillmore's or any other Administration, directly or indirectly, by myself or through any other person, with my knowledge, before or since the fact of any vacancy. Of course no such application or endorsement is or was on file in the State Department and the statement of the "Organ" is a sheer falsehood."

It was also charged that he was an applicant for the District Judgeship of Maryland, and refused. "This charge," says Mr. P., "is equally untrue. That vacancy occurred in 1852, while I was confined to my house in Chestertown by a severe fit of the gout. While the place was still open, I wrote to my friend, Mr. Badger, saying something in a playful way of this place being a snug harbor for a storm-tossed politician. I believe that he mentioned the matter to Mr. Fillmore, thinking it a hint that I wanted the place. My family physician, Dr. North, of this place, without my knowledge or approbation, wrote to the Hon. Alex. Evans, as I afterwards learned, urging him to have me appointed; and I was much urged by some friends at home to take pains to secure it, but I made no such efforts. In a few days I saw it stated in a New York paper that I was an applicant for this judgeship, when I immediately wrote to my friend, the Secretary of the Treasury, to say that I was not an applicant and would decline it if tendered to me. After that I received from Mr. Fillmore himself a note asking my opinion as to the qualifications of several gentlemen who were understood to desire the place. This note commences thus: "Since you decline the judgeship," &c.; from which it is fair to imply that I might have procured this appointment had I desired it.

In a few days after the President had filled the vacancy by the appointment of Judge Glenn, I returned to my seat in the Senate, and, though still suffering from the gout, I made a speech (the delivery of which occupied two days) in defence of Mr. Fillmore's administration, which had been assailed by two Democratic members of the Senate. By the common consent of the Whigs in the Senate this duty was devolved on me, and was most zealously and cheerfully performed, with what success it is not for me to say."

We notice this matter as an act of justice to an old and faithful and able Whig leader and Senator, with whom we hope, however widely differing now, again to do battle in the good old Whig cause. The characters of such men as Senator Pearce make up the character of our country, and make that country loved at home and honored abroad. They should not be left to the mercy of blinded and reckless partisans.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1856.

On Saturday afternoon, I accepted an invitation from a valued friend from the South, to visit him at Newton, N. J., where he is spending the Summer among friends and relatives. Having just returned from a most agreeable jaunt, perhaps it may afford a moment's pleasure to some reader of the Observer to see a daguerreotype of my impressions.

I had never before been in any other part of New Jersey than over the barren sands between New York and Philadelphia, and had about as good an opinion of that State, its improvements, productions, and people, as travellers form of North Carolina when they pass through its regions of sand, pines, "tar, pitch and turpentine." As they think that North Carolina has naught but these to boast of, so the traveller through New Jersey concludes that it produces only peaches on its sandy plains. But the route to Newton presented a new and pleasant picture—one of beautiful mountains and valleys, rich fields and meadows, fat cattle, and an active, enterprising and thriving people.

We left New York in a train of ten or a dozen cars, crowded with passengers. Such is the usual train on Saturday afternoons, for at that time hundreds of people who do business in New York, and live all along the road even as far as Newton, (70 miles,) go home to spend Sunday with their families. The two trains each other day throughout the week are not so long or crowded. But the whole country seemed alive with men, women and children, stopping or starting. In the 70 miles, there were 20 stations, or depots, villages or towns, where passengers were dropped or received. The route is through a mountainous country, so winding, to get around high hills, that sometimes we were going north, then west, then south, and then north again, all in the course of five or ten minutes. The cars ascended Schooley's Mountain to the height of 800 feet. Of course such a route presented a thousand picturesque views, and the attention was constantly attracted from one panorama to another, in ever varying succession.

At Waterloo, we left the Morris and Essex rail road, and got on the Newton road, only 12 miles long, and built for the purpose of reaching Newton, a town of 1200 inhabitants only, and an iron mine, about midway between Waterloo and Newton. What an example to us of Fayetteville! A little town of 1200 inhabitants, without manufactures, without any thing that I could see save well cultivated farms and fine cattle, to make a rail road profitable, yet has such a road, with two passenger trains each way on every day but Sunday.

There is something instructive and encouraging also in the history of the iron mine. Several years ago, before the introduction of rail roads in those parts, my friend and a capitalist of New York were riding in a stage over those hills, when the former pointed out, at some distance, an old mine of iron ore, which had been worked for a time and abandoned. The capitalist asked some questions, took out his memorandum book, and made an entry of the facts, locality, &c. He forthwith hunted up the proprietors, who were scattered through distant States, and after years of negotiation succeeded in obtaining the title of the property for about $6000. His company has since taken out 120,000 tons of ore from the mine, worth $3 a ton, or $360,000 worth in all! How like, in some particulars, are the facts to those respecting the rich iron ore of Deep river! But how unlike too! For the enterprising man to take out the 120,000 tons of ore from the Deep river mines is not yet found.

The proprietor of this mine projected the rail road from Waterloo; and, in consideration of a loan of $150,000 from the people of Newton, continued it to that town. The 12 miles probably cost at least half as much as our road to Deep river will cost. Besides this road, we passed, between Newton and Waterloo, and this side of Waterloo, a canal, on which we saw a number of boats from Easton, Penn., generally loaded with coal. These boats ascend an elevation of 800 feet, not by locks, but on inclined planes, each overcoming 80 feet of height. The boat is drawn from the water, on the rail way of the inclined plane, hauled up to the upper canal, and there again launched in its natural element, all by water power—the water from the upper canal turning wheels by which the movement is effected.

And all this is in a mountain region, where the soil is naturally poor and rocky. The canal was constructed to carry coal, and the road to transport iron ore. We of Fayetteville have near us, as good ore, and better coal, both in unlimited quantity, the elements of immense wealth, and yet we stagger year after year under what these people would rejoice at the inducement to accomplish in a year. Courage! courage! If I can assist at all in inspiring a resolute determination among our people to "go ahead!" in spite of all obstacles, I shall not have lived in vain.

At Newton, my friend took me to the top of a high hill, from which I had a magnificent view, extending 50 miles from east to west, and 30 from north to south, bounded by the Blue mountain on one side and by Schooley's mountain on the other. Field and forest, hill and valley, farm house and village, lay before me in beautiful variety. I had never viewed so extensive a prospect; and may not again, till the iron horse shall enable me to get to our own more noble mountain scenery.

Returning this morning, we started with *one* car, in which were two passengers besides ourselves who had gone up on Saturday. As we progressed, car after car was added, until we had the same long train with which we started on Saturday, and filled generally with those who had fled from the haunts of business to enjoy a quiet day at home. As it was raining this morning, we had no such beautiful scenes of parting and of welcome as we witnessed on Saturday. I hope I shall be pardoned for mentioning two of these. Before we started from Jersey City, we noticed in the seat in front of us, a little girl of perhaps 12 years, alone, and evidently in humble circumstances. Outside of the car stood her mother, apparently a widow, more aged with care than with years. The last words of the child at parting, conveyed an earnest caution to her mother to be careful, in getting on the ferry boat to return to New York. And this child, we found, was going alone to Dover, about 50 miles, to breathe the fresh air among the hills of Jersey, and with friends whom she only *hoped* to meet at Dover. The last we saw of her she was standing on the platform at Dover, looking for the friends who had not yet presented themselves. Poor child!

But life has its joyous scenes not less than its sad. At every station, stood the carriage, come to convey some dear one to his home; sometimes a wife, but more generally the children were by, to get the first greeting. At one place, a gentleman stepped out of the car, and immediately a bright little laughing cherub of three or four years was in his arms—*her* arms clasped about his neck in a long, long embrace. Happy father! even happier child!

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1856.

Yesterday I was hurrying through my business here, with a view to leaving for home in a day or two. But I received a commission from the Whig Committee of Cumberland, and another from the Whig Committee of Robeson, as a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore on the 17th inst. At first I had no thought of staying so long from home. But on reflection, I feel that the Whigs, few though they be, have claims on me, which I cannot disregard. And I now think of yielding to the urgent solicitations of friends to go to that Convention, especially as I have not heard of the appointment of any other delegate, and fear that unless I stay, North Carolina will be called among the list of States without any one to respond—a result which would probably be mortifying to all lovers of the State, even among the other parties.

Besides this, there are to be the great torch-light processions of the Democrats and the Americans, the first to-morrow night, and the second on Friday night, when it is promised that there will be 20,000 people in procession. And besides these, too, those great Fairs, if they may be so called, of the Booksellers, the Trade Sales, will commence on Thursday, and I can attend them for three or four days. So, upon the whole, I think I must take another week's holiday, if that may be called a holiday which involves as much occupation as that at home, though of a somewhat more varied kind.

A gentleman from Ohio, in the store where I am writing, has just expressed the opinion that Fillmore is gaining rapidly in that State. A leading Fillmore man of this city told me last night that the party here had no doubt, from the information in their possession, that the Fillmore ticket in Pennsylvania will beat the Buchanan ticket in the State election next month. The effect of such a result, should it occur, must be very great on the Presidential election of the month following, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the country. It will be a severe blow to Buchanan, and a corresponding help to Fillmore. I think I mentioned in one of my former letters, that I heard a Fremont Pennsylvania politician admit that the State was altogether doubtful, as between the three candidates. New Jersey is another very doubtful State, claimed by each of three parties. I see that Maine has gone largely for the free-soilers, as was expected.

The South is shockingly damaged by the folly of Col. Preston Brooks, and other South Carolina fire eaters. As his beating of Sumner was artfully represented to be a *Southern* outrage, involving all the South in its odiousness, so is his proposition to march to Washington, in case of Fremont's election, and seize the archives of the government, published to the world as *the* Southern remedy for that great evil, should it occur. The country is more indebted to South Carolina, and to Brooks, than to any others, for giving a pretext and plausibility to the furious anti-slavery feeling which has spread in the free States like wild-fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1856.

I witnessed last night, the most magnificent political demonstration that I either ever saw or ever imagined—though I am promised another on Friday night superior to it. It was the torch-light procession of the Locofoco party; and that to come off on Friday is the procession of the Fillmore party.

From the balcony of the Lafarge, I saw the whole procession pass, and what was scarcely less worthy of observation, saw the thousands of people, not in the procession, who lined each side of Broadway, probably ten to twenty deep; and which crowd I learn extended up and down Broadway from the lower end of the Park to Union Square, probably two miles. The procession is supposed to have been five to seven miles long, marching in sections or platoons of from three to perhaps twelve each. It took within a few minutes of two hours to pass the point where I saw it. The estimates are that from 20 to 30,000 persons were in the procession, and I have no doubt that there were 100,000 spectators in the street. The number of transparencies was so great that I commenced counting them, but gave it up, as withdrawing attention too much from the other sights. I have no doubt, however, that there were more than a thousand, quite probably more than two thousand, transparencies, large and small, good, bad and indifferent, with all sorts of inscriptions, pictures, &c. Then there were flags, and banners, temples, ships full rigged and manned, (one of them so large as to be manned with 40 sailors, and drawn by 8 horses,) fire works, Drummond lights, torches, horsemen, footmen, carriages, wagons, and a little of every imaginable thing. I think there must have been a hundred bands of music, some exceedingly good and some rather bad. Every thing looked better than the men and boys who figured in the procession, and whenever the light shone upon them, they appeared to be a hard looking set. I asked a merchant if the more respectable portion of the party were probably in the procession? He replied that he presumed not: that if any of them were, they would be very loth to confess it to-day. *Their* part of the play was doubtless to furnish the money—the "material aid," as Kossuth called it—and a pretty penny it must have cost.

The favorite designs on the transparencies seemed to be, buck's horns, (of which there were some hideous specimens,) old bucks, and such like playing upon the name of "Old Buck." Then there were figures of an old buck, with head and tail erect, outrunning spavined black woolly horses. Then there was a figure of a black woolly horse, *after the election*, reduced to skin and bones, and cursing Greeley, Beecher, &c., for turning him out to starve. The *Rev.* Henry Ward Beecher, painted standing on a Bible, with Sharp's rifle in hand, and appropriate inscription. A good many specimens of Cuffee figured on canvass, one of which was three negroes with bloody noses, representing the Kansas war. But there was an endless variety of these things, which I cannot attempt to describe.

I hear so much of Fremont here, and so earnestly deprecate his election, that I confess to a more kindly feeling to this demonstration than I ever expected to entertain towards any thing Locofoco. Any thing is better than Fremont-ism.

In one of my recent letters, I spoke of the wonderful extension of the Book Trade. I have just seen, in the Chicago Democratic Press of the 5th inst., an editorial paragraph which will give some idea of the progress of this trade; and I copy it for that purpose:—

"We saw yesterday afternoon, by accident, an order from the extensive book concern of D. B. Cook & Co., of this city, on A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York, for school books published by them, which was so large that it excited our curiosity to know the amount. The items were footed up and embraced 57,000 volumes! The books ordered were those which have been adopted for use in the public schools of this State (Illinois.) What estimate shall we form of a trade in which a single order is given for 57,000 school books!"

The public schools of Illinois have wisely adopted a *uniform* set of books. The Superintendent of Common Schools in North Carolina has recommended a uniform series, but it seems to require a long time to get them in use.

BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, a paper said to be very cautious in its statements, in noticing Mr. Breckinridge's visit to Mr. Buchanan a few days ago, says:

"It is stated that Mr. Breckinridge really made a proposition to Mr. Buchanan at the Wheatlands yesterday, on the subject of his withdrawal. The plan is to get Mr. Donelson also to withdraw, and unite the Democratic and the American tickets in the persons of Fillmore and Breckinridge. Such a ticket Mr. Breckinridge thinks will be likely to succeed against Fremont and Dayton. What is to be done about the two platforms does not appear. Nor have we learned what response Mr. Buchanan made to the proposition."

A ticket for Fillmore and Breckinridge might be a very strong, probably a successful one, if Mr. Buchanan were still kept in the field. But his withdrawal would be fatal to it. Nothing could keep the Northern Democracy from going over to Fremont, and thereby electing him.

Mr. Buchanan's assent to the proposition, if made, is by no means likely.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Sept 12.

The Steamship Cambria arrived here this afternoon with Liverpool dates to the 30th instant.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton is unchanged except fair Orleans and fair Mobiles which have advanced an eighth. Sales of the week 48,000 bales.

The stormy weather has caused a slight advance in breadstuffs. Flour has advanced one shilling; wheat ten pence, and corn one shilling six pence.

The political news is unimportant.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

From Washington.—It has been ascertained from a reliable source, that no instructions were recently sent to California by the Secretary of the Navy, substantially different from those previously transmitted. They are addressed to Commodore Mervine or the senior Officer on the station, advising him that the laws of the Government of the United States must be enforced, and the public property protected from violence. He is required to have two or more additional vessels at San Francisco and to retain them there until insurrectionary movements shall cease, the present object being to protect the public property and officers of the Federal Government, should they be interrupted in the discharge of their respective duties—nothing more. Instructions, it is ascertained, were likewise sent by the War Department, to General Wool, for a similar purpose. But Commodore Mervine and General Wool are cautioned to exercise extraordinary circumspection and a wise discretion.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.

Railroad Accident.—The early Lawrence train on the Boston and Maine railroad was thrown from the track near Reading this morning. Three Irishmen who were in the baggage car were killed, and several others badly injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

Military.—At an election held in Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1856, for Lieutenant Colonel and Major of 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, the following vote was polled:

FOR LIEUT. COLONEL.	
William Alderman,	219
J. E. Bryan,	121
W. B. Ray,	24
Scattering,	14
FOR MAJOR.	
W. W. Frizell,	247
J. D. Buie,	89
Scattering,	9

Argus.

The first bale of new cotton that reached this market from Richmond county the present season, came from the plantation of John W. Thomas, Esq., and was sold to Peter P. Johnson, on Thursday last, at 12 cents per pound. Our friends of Richmond will find this to be a good cotton market, and the plank road will enable those of the upper end to reach it with much greater ease than formerly.—*Argus.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., by Jno. Coldwell, Esq., Mr. JAMES VANN, Sr., to Miss MARY CHESNUTT, all of Sampson.

In Duplin, on the 28th ult., by Rev. D. Culbreth, JOHN R. WEST to Miss AMANDA EZZELL; all of Duplin Co.

DIED,

In Marion District, S. C., on the 24th ult., EMMA, infant daughter of Paisley and Martha J. Alford, aged 10 months and 12 days.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts:
Fair fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we'er called to part.—Com.

In Sampson county on the 6th inst., ELIZABETH DRAUGHON, widow of the late Robert Draughon.

Suddenly, on the 18th of August, of cramp colic, in the Prairie, near his father's residence in Washington county, Texas, JOHN R. McGREGOR, eldest son of Dugald and Flora McGregor, (late of Cumberland county, N. C.,) in the 19th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 15.

BACON—	15	a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a 46
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1	60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	12	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9½	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, lb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	22	a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee	22	a	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 00	
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 55	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a 40	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	7 00	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	6 50	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	5 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	90	a 92½	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	90	a	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a	6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a $2½
Ditto, wide	a	7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2¼	a $2½
LARD—	15	a	10 x 12	$2¾	a 00
LEAD—	8¼	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Yellow Dip 2 30, Virgin 2 20, Hard $1. Spirits 34.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 80 for virgin and yellow dip, 1 40 for hard. No sales of Spirits. No. 1 Rosin 2 75, 3 25; 3 50. Tar 1 50. Cotton 11¼. Salt, sales of 300 sacks Liverpool ground, at 1 05, 90 days.

At New York, middling upland cotton 11¾. Southern Flour 7 50 to 8 20.

At Charleston, cotton 9½ to 12.

Total Receipts 3,505,854 bales, against 2,841,851. Increase of 663,983 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Bank's Line. Sept. 10 and 11, Strs. J R Grist and Brothers, with goods for Moore & Bro, S T Hawley & Son, Beasley & Houston, A Johnson Jr, F D Breece, J A Pemberton, R Jones, Watson, H T Charoson, E H Wharton, D Shaw, S W Douglass, J W Scott, Wm McKay.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11.—Schrs J C Manson and Odd Fellow from Shallotte, Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly. 12—Schrs Edward Kidder and C C Stratton from Savannah.

SEA SHORE HOTEL FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public Auction at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday the 13th day of October next, the water lots with the improvements thereon, in the town of Smithville, known as lots No. 20 and 21. On said lots is a building nearly completed, about 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, intended for a Hotel. It has three stories besides a basement, and contains 65 rooms. The buildings front directly on the Bay, commanding a fine view of the beautiful harbor of Smithville and also of the Ocean only 2 miles distant. From the well known healthfulness of Smithville and its easy access by railroad and steamboats, it is evident that a little enterprise only is needed to make it one of the most fashionable watering places in the South.

Terms made known at sale.

For further information apply to the subscriber at Smithville, N. C. SAML LANGDON,
Ex'r of S. B. Everett.

September 11. 39-ts

LONDON PORTER! PALE ALE!!

QUARTS and Pints, just received. Together with a supply of **WINES, BRANDIES, GIN**, &c. for Medical use, for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Sept. 8. 37-4t

R. RAIFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39*tf

GROCERIES.

75 SACKS COFFEE, assorted.
50 bbls. SUGAR, "
5 caddies TEA, "

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

FISH.

50 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
25 qr. do. No. 2 "
25 " " No. 1 "
10 bbls. Herring.
500 lbs. Codfish.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

CHEESE.

GOSHEN and Dairy CHEESE.
Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES.
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
50 jars West India PRESERVES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED.

500 SACKS SALT.
50 kegs NAILS.
20 cases NEGRO SHOES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE,
Store formerly occupied by Hall & Sackett.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EMERSON'S Arithmetics and Keys; Parker's Philosophy; North Carolina Readers; Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Pikes' Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy. Further supplies just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 15.

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO

Sept 11, 1856. 38tf

Town papers copy.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, **A LARGE LOT** of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, BONNETS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and a great many other articles.

The Sale will commence TUESDAY, 16th inst., and will be continued from day to day until the entire Stock is disposed of.

The assortment is well worthy the attention of Country Merchants,—all the goods being in good style and mostly whole pieces.

Terms very liberal, and made known at Sale.
HALL & SACKETT.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Sept. 4, 1856. 36-tts

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Figu'd Delaines, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds.
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
ALSO,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

Fresh Supply!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to quality and price.
J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist,
Nor. West cor. Market Square.

Sept. 8, 1856. 37-3tf

London Porter and Edinburgh Ale.

For sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 8. 37-

Green and Black Teas, best quality,

at S. J. HINSDALE'S.
Aug. 27. 34tf

100 ounces QUININE, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR arrangements for Fall and Winter will enable us to offer *extraordinary inducements* to the purchasers of **SUPERIOR CLOTHING** and **DRESS ARTICLES.** Mr. Baldwin is now in New York selecting from the newest importations for the trade, and will give his attention for some weeks to getting up such a stock of Clothing as can only be found at the CITY CLOTHING STORE.

Our CUTTER being in New York, will give us advantages over any previous Season in the way of selecting the choicest Materials, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, for the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

The Stock of UMBRELLAS will be one of the largest ever opened in Wilmington, and are bought exclusively for Cash, COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it at least 10 per cent to their advantage to buy of us.

An examination will be all that is necessary to satisfy judges of staples and workmanship.
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Proprietors of the City Clothing Store, 38 Market St
Wilmington, Aug. 21, 1856. 34-4wi

NOTICE.

Forwarding and Commission Business.

AS Reports are in circulation that I have discontinued the Forwarding and Commission Business at this place, I take this method of stating that it is false. I have not, nor do I intend doing so.
JOHN S. BANKS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 28, 1856. 36-1mi

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
¾ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Bareges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;
With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.
March 27, 1856. 91-tf

New Wagon Establishment,

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-y

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 26, 1855. 8tf

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodsell, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.
For terms see WM. H. HAIGH.
June 2, 1856. 9tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 54-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors;
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.
PETER CROW.
March 29, 1856. 92-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:
Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
June 30, 1856. 17-6m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE

CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.
W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

BARTH'W FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.
July 14, 1856. 21-3m



For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.
July 10, 1856. 20tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one-half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY, Trustees.
Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

PROSPECTUS TO

THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

THE undersigned proposes publishing in the City of New York, a Weekly Paper, to be called THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

The objects and purposes of this paper will always be, to speak for the *South* in every emergency, and to protect at all times, the interests of the *Southern Mercantile Community* against impositions and abuse.

It shall be the continued effort of the Editor to ferret out all *Abolition Houses* in New York, and to apprize, as speedily as possible, our Southern Merchants of their existence.

In our opinion, at this crisis of our political history, it behooves every Southern man to let his influence be felt as far as it can, in suppressing the onward progress of *Abolition Merchants* in this city, the prosperity of whom is owing, in a great measure, to the patronage from the South.

The time has come when it is right and proper, that we should have "a local habitation and a name" here, in this great city. We have an influence and it shall be felt!

There are large houses in New York that do an enormous *Southern Trade*, who are notorious among us, as *Abolitionists of the deepest dye.*

Can it be possible that our Southern merchants are aware of this? No! It cannot be! Our people of the South are too true to their principles and interest, to knowingly give aid and comfort to the enemy.

They cannot be willing to build up those who daily hurl *anathemas* against them, and would at any time crush them to the earth if in their power to do so.

We stand here as a beacon light for the *South*, and nothing that may come to our knowledge, which may be of the slightest interest to the *Southern community*, in the remotest degree, shall be withheld by us, let the consequences be what they may.

We earnestly appeal to the South for a speedy endorsement of the movement. We shall expect your assistance and hearty co-operation, which will enable us at an early day to give you a *Paper* worth your money and your reading.

We entertain no fears as to the success of this paper, as we appeal only to those for help, who have always been found ready and willing to give aid and assistance to any good and noble undertaking.

All Merchants, Post-Masters, Editors, and every one friendly to the scheme, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Subscription price, $2.00 in advance.

Our first number will be issued as soon as the List of Subscribers is large enough to justify.
N. A. RAMSEY, of N. C.
Howard Hotel, New York.
New York, Aug. 1, 1856. 28-

FAYETTEVILLE

Classical Academy.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Principal of the Donaldson Academy, announces that the Institution will be opened on WEDNESDAY, October 1st.

It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.

In the department of Instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.

Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing
Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 22, 1856. 32tf

WARREN PRIOR,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,



HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, (some Diamond;) Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monaies; Sacks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Bows, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Bags, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Musket Balls; Canes; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.

A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.

A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, and jobbing strictly attended to.
August 21, 1856. 32-3m

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.
JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

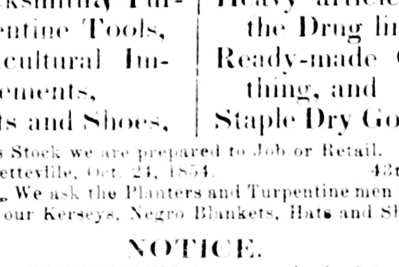
On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.
D. McLAURIN, Chairman.
R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

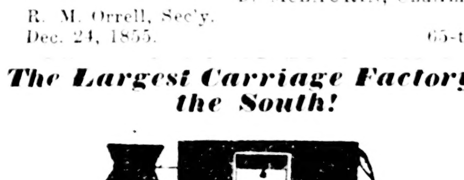
Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf





J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

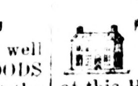
FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45t

Fayetteville Hotel.



THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS, F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.
ROBERTS & BROTHERS.
June 12, 1856. 12-tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED!

I AM paying the highest cash price for Land Warrants. B. R. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law.
Aug. 5. 27-12t

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Together with

Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

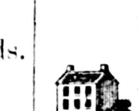
THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.



THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

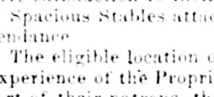
The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf



LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.
AUG. W. STEEL.
July 5, 1856. 19-3m

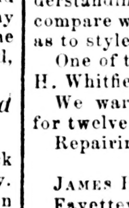
Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.
March 15, 1856. 87-tf

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.
WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 11-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTH'W FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.
WM. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Steiman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

2,800 ACRES

Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.
A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

1075 Acres Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 650 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clark's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.
WILLIAM McRAE.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21*-tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

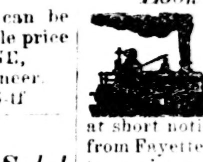
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.
D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.
August 8, 1856. 33*tf

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the Spring of 1856, payable nine months after its date, to W. & C. Clemens, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Cain. Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it. JOHN N. McCALL.
Aug. 18, 1856. 33*7tpd

Look to Your Interest in Time.



THE Proprietor, after [illegible] misfortune of getting [illegible] has re-built his Steam Saw M[illegible] now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, [illegible] from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. [illegible] to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the mi[illegible] the best heart Timber and can furnish any length [illegible] 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam [illegible] men wishing to get long timber at short notice. [illegible] intend keeping Lumber at FLOY & MARSH'S [illegible] who will still act as my Agents, and forward [illegible] Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber [illegible] be as favorable as any for the same kind of [illegible] Those wishing to address me can do so at M[illegible] P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.
June 9, 1856. 11-6m

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or [illegible] and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

[illegible]

NEW GOODS

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving and in a few d[illegible] will store their entire

Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

embracing the usual variety of seasonable [illegible] as they keep. All of which they are desirous of converting into Cash or good Notes. Purchasers will please call and examine. H. & E. J. LILLY.
Aug. 25, 1856. [illegible]

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C. or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man JOHN, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. [illegible] is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a [illegible] look, and front teeth very much decayed.
T. L. CROSLAND.
July 22, 1856. [illegible]

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the large and valuable Plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear river, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Harris, M. McCoy and others.

On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds, cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear; also, a good portion of upland, suitable to the production of Corn, [illegible] Wheat and Cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of Corn by any in the [illegible] There is on the place a two story Barn, 70 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin [illegible] threshing machine, besides smaller barns and the necessary out-houses, cotton screw, &c. The place is well watered, is as healthy as any on the river, and having the convenience of steam boats running [illegible] place to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

In connection with this tract, will be sold 95 acres of Pine Land, well timbered, about one mile from the Plantation.

A credit of one and two years will be given. Bonds with undoubted security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
J. A. WOMACK, Ex'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. [illegible]

WANTED.

A GOOD COACH PAINTER, for which I will pay high wages. W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 28, 1856. 35-*1m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY, about the 1st of May, 1855, my Negro man ENOCH, a bright mulatto, about 30 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., curly (not kinky) hair, shows his front teeth very plainly, voice rather feminine, and in walking leans forward. It is probable that he is lurking about Daniel McQuaig's in Robeson Co., N. C., where he has a wife; or he may be trying to pass himself off as free. I will give **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for his delivery to me, with proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him, or FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in N. C. or S. C., so that I can get him. NEILL C. CARMICHAEL.
Pee Dee, S. C., Aug. 26, 1856. 35-*1t

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three story frame dwelling house—including the basement—with double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; [illegible] house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms, [illegible] fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnish shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1¼ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1000 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Stone Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash, likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.
W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28. 99-

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf